THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1796. [N° 1789.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE undersigned Proprietors in the Townships of Lands, purchased of Col. JOHN HENRY LYDIUS, in the Year 1761, think it will be greatly advantagious to those interested therein, to call the said Proprietors together in their respective Towns, then and there appoint Committees to meet those from other Places on the Tenth Day of August next at Newport, to take into Consideration such Matters and Things as may be then laid before them relative to said Lands.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN ANTHONY,
OLIVER R. WARNER, } *Proprietors.*

State of Rhode Island
Newport, July 21, 1796.

A PERSON, who is a Musician by Profession, would be glad to find Employment for a few Months in Newport—he will undertake to give Lessons on the Violin, and to accompany the Piano or Harpsichord with that Instrument.——He also teaches the Principles of Musick, and copies or prepares it for different Instruments, on very reasonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A capital Horse, free from Fault,

Vice, or Blemish; of the best Colour, Age, Gait, and Properties.——He is inferior to no Horse in the State for the Saddle; has also been used in the Harness—and is parted with for no other Reason, than the Owner's having no farther Use for him.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS PECKHAM,

THIRTY Pounds of clean, new TURNIP-SEED.

Newport, July 16.

For BOSTON,
The SCHOONER JAY,
Captain SMITH,

Will sail the last of this Week, or the Beginning of next.——For Freight apply to the Master on board, at Major Handy's Wharf, or at the House of Mr. Richard Woodman.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY, the 1st Day of September next at 1 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises, (if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day)

A Farm, lying in Portsmouth,

with a Dwelling-House, and a living Spring thereon, Eight Miles from Newport, on the East Road, containing 38 Acres, belonging to PARKER SHEARMAN.—— Also the Stock on said Farm, consisting of Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

July 11, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,——Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.—— Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5, 1796.

Was Found, a few Days since,

on the Road, a few Miles out of Town, a PUBLIC SECURITY of this State, signed by the General Treasurer.——The Owner may have it again, by applying to the Printer, and paying Charges.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

A Large ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Just opened, and now selling, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Customers for past Favours, and to inform them, that they have taken particular Care to purchase their GOODS, on such Terms, as to afford them as low as ever—— Which their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their Store.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

FOR SALE,

A Second-hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

Madam ROLAND'S *character of* LEWIS XVI.

LEWIS XVI. was not precisely what he was depicted by those, who took pleasure in vilifying him. He was neither the brutish blockhead, who was held up to the contempt of the people; nor was he the honest, kind, and sensible creature, whom his friends extolled to the skies. Nature had endowed him with ordinary faculties, which would have done very well in an obscure station; but he was depraved by his princely education, and ruined by his mediocrity in difficult times, when his safety could be effected only by the union of genius and virtue. A common understanding, educated for the throne, and taught dissimulation from the earliest infancy, has a great advantage in dealing with mankind. The art of shewing to each person only what it is proper for him to see, is in him no more than a habit, the practice of which gives him the appearance of ability; but a man must be born an idiot, to appear a fool in similar circumstances. Lewis XVI. had besides, an excellent memory, and an active turn of mind; was never idle, and read a great deal. He had also a ready recollection of the various treaties existing between France and the neighbouring nations, was well versed in history, and was the best Geographer in the Kingdom. His knowledge of the names, and his application of them to the faces, of all the persons about the Court to whom they belonged, as well as his acquaintance with the anecdotes peculiar to each, had been extended to all the individuals, who had distinguished themselves in any manner during the Revolution; so that it was impossible to present to him a candidate for any place, concerning whom he had not formed an opinion, founded on particular facts. But Lewis XVI. without elevation of soul, energy of mind, or firmness of character, has suffered his views to be still further contracted, and his sentiments to be twisted, if I may use the expression, by religious prejudices, and jesuitical principles.—— Elevated ideas of religion, a belief of a God, and the hope of immortality, accord well with philosophy; and fix it upon a broader basis, at the same time that they compose the best ornaments of the superstructure. Woe to the legislators who despise their powerful means of inspiring the political virtues, and of preserving the morals of the people. Even if they were illusions yet unborn, it would be necessary to create and foster them for the consolation of mankind.—But the religion of our priests presents nothing but objects of puerile fear, and miserable practices, to supply the place of good actions; and it sanctifies besides all the maxims of despotism which the Church calls in to its aid. Lewis XVI. was afraid of Hell, and of excommunication: With such weakness as this, it was impossible not to make a despicable King. If he had been born two centuries before, and his wife had been a rational woman, he would have made no more noise in the world, than so many other princes of the line of Capet, who have "fretted their hour upon the stage" without doing either much good, or much harm. But raised to the throne when the profligacy of Lewis XV'ths Court was at the highest, and when the disorder of the finances were extreme, he was led away by a giddy woman, who united with Austrian insolence, the presumption of youth and high birth, an inordinate love of pleasure, and all the thoughtlessness of a light mind, and who was herself seduced by the vices of an Asiatic Court, for which she had been but too well prepared by the example of her mother. Lewis XVI. constantly fluctuated between the fear of imitating his subjects, and the inclination of keeping them in awe, while incapable of governing them—always professing, on one hand, his intention to support what he was undermining on the other, the obliquity of his proceedings, and the fallacy of his conduct, first awakened distrust, and at last excited indignation.

QUANTITY *of the* PRECIOUS METALS *in* ENGLAND.

From PAINE'S *Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance:—His last Work.*

"I HAVE said, that there is not gold or silver enough to pay the taxes in coin, and consequently that there cannot be enough in the bank to pay the notes. As I do not choose to rest any thing upon assertion, I appeal to the publications of Mr. Eden (now called Lord Aukland) and George Chalmers, Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations, of which Mr. Jenkinson (now called Lord Hawkesbury) is President. [These sort of folks change their names so often, that it is as difficult to know them, as it is to know a thief.] Chalmers gives the quantity of gold and silver coin from the returns of coinage at the mint: and after deducting for the light gold coined, says, that the amount of gold and silver coin is about *twenty millions*. He had better not have proved this, especially if he had reflected, that *public credit is suspicion asleep*. The quantity is much too little.

Of this twenty millions (which is not a fourth part of the quantity of gold and silver there is in France, as is shewn in Mr. Neckar's treatise on the administration of the finances) three millions at least must be supposed to be in Ireland, some in Scotland, and in the West-Indies, Newfoundland, &c. The quantity therefore in England cannot be more than sixteen millions, which is four millions less than the amount of the taxes. But, admitting there to be sixteen millions, not more than a fourth part thereof (four millions) can be in London; when it is considered, that every city, town, village, and farm-house in the nation, must have a part of it; and that all the great manufactories, which must require cash, are out of London.

Of this four millions in London, every banker, merchant, tradesman, in short, every individual, must have

some. He must be a poor shopkeeper indeed, who has not a few guineas in his till. The quantity of cash therefore in the bank can never, on the evidence of circumstances, be so much as two millions; most probably, not more than one million; and on this under twig, always liable to be broken, hangs the whole funding system of four hundred millions, besides many millions in bank notes. The sum in the bank is not sufficient to pay one-fourth of only one year's interest of the national debt, were the creditors to demand payment in cash, or to demand cash for the bank-notes in which the interest is paid. A circumstance liable to happen."

HAMBURGH, 30th April.

WE hear from the confederation of Podolia, that the former sword bearer of Lithuania, Ogniski, who lately went from Paris for Constantinople, is the principal head of it, and he is already arrived there.—Among the other chiefs we again discover the Polonese Kostiol, who made himself known in the last revolution. As for the rest we have as yet only received imperfect details of this confederation, and of its means. But what may be regarded as certain is, that if the unfortunate Poles are contriving means to recover their liberty, Catharine on the other hand is doing all in her power to rivet their chains. She hath lately issued an order, obliging the parents of girls who have arrived at the age of ten years, to deposit their marriage portions in the Imperial Treasury. She has likewise taken upon herself to choose husbands for them. It is to be seen, that the Empress hopes, by this forced deposit to restrain the Poles, who will dread a confiscation of a valuable part of their property; it is also as easy to foresee that she will choose none but Russian husbands, under the idea that children will arise from such marriages who will forget the country of their mothers, and consider themselves as belonging to that of their fathers. It must be conceived, that if that plan is put into execution, it will have the effect which the court of Russia expects, but its execution produces an extreme indignation. Never before hath any despot shown so effectually an utter contempt for the feelings of nature, and of those rights which are held sacred among the civilized nations of the world, nor have men at any time been made more bitterly to feel their slavery.—If the cabinets of Europe mean to oppose the ambitious views of Russia—it, upon the whole, they think they can make use of the Poles to work a diversion, they should profit by the indignation which this new tyranny has excited in that unhappy country. The king of Prussia is busy in raising large bodies of cavalry in his new Polish possessions. He thus recruits his army with troops reputed excellent cavalry, and takes from the country those, who having the greatest courage and ability, would be the most dangerous to his new dominions.

BRUSSELS, May 23.

There have arrived at the port of Ostend six French frigates, from different ports of the Republic. These vessels are to be joined by a small squadron, under the command of Admiral Van Stabel; after they will go in pursuit of seven or eight English vessels of different force, which infest our whole coast.

PARIS, May 29.

The Emperor who is ignorant of the passage of the Po, the route of his troops at Loyd, and the invasion of the Milanese, has judged proper to break the armistice which the Directory, with the desire for peace, had granted him at the close of the last campaign. It was on the 2d Prairial (21 May) that this intimation was made to the French Generals, by the Generals of the enemy, and hostilities would commence on the 22th (31st May).

The armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the Sambre and Meuse, are in a state to open a brilliant campaign; and are desirous to equal the glory of the brave armies of Italy, whose successes are deserving the highest eulogy.

A courier from the army of Italy, has brought to the Executive Directory the official news, that the *tri-coloured flag* floats at *Milan, Pavia, Cremona*, and through all Lombardy.—'Tis easy to explain the motives that have determined the Arch-Duke of Milan to take an immediate route to *Vienna*.

LONDON, May 23.

The Empress of Russia has declared, in a note to the Swedish government, that the principal motive of her refusal to receive the communication of the Swedish Ambassor, appointed to notify the marriage of his monarch, was the unfriendly conduct of the Regent, who had formed a close alliance with the French—with the very men who had raised a monument to the memory of the wretch who had assassinated the late King of Sweden.—The Empress observed, that the object of such alliance was well known!—That it was notorious that the Regent had received from the French a sum of money, to be employed in fitting out armaments; and that a treaty was actually on foot, for the express purpose of attacking Russia.

The French now feel that they were completely outmanœuvred in the peace which they made with the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hanover. If they had accomplished their design of seizing on Emden and Bremen, they had only to add Hamburgh to their conquests, to have shut England completely out of the Elbe and Weser, so as to cut them off from all intercourse with Germany, except through the dominions of the Empress of Russia on the one side, or through Italy on the other. This was in their contemplation; but they were prevailed upon to agree to the peace which Prussia and Hanover solicited, and Hamburgh now feels herself strong enough to refuse the ratification of the compromise she made for her own salvation.

It is a happy circumstance for England, that the French were prevailed upon to desist from their attempts on all the strong places at the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser; for though we have enriched the city of Hamburgh, by making it a depot and counting-house for England, yet it has been the only means of preserving our intercourse with Germany; but for that avenue we could not have sent, even a letter, to Vienna by a nearer route than Riga; our commerce to this part of the world, under such a restraint, must have been greatly diminished, if not totally lost; we owe this escape then, not to our ministers, but to the wise conduct and energy of Prussia and Hanover, who thought it prudent to stop the French career of conquest by a peace.

May 19.

BRITISH KING's SPEECH.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The public business being now concluded, I think proper to close this session, and, at the same time, to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new Parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention, during the present session, have been of peculiar importance and the measures which you have adopted have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all established government.

The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a matter of such general concern.

I have the greatest satisfaction in observing that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of those demands, which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the encreasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.

These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the Revenue, in the continued and progressive extention of our Navigation and Commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the Public Credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the National Debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I shall ever reflect with heart felt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper, and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity you had the happiness of contributing to raise this Kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union, of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

The nature of the system introduced into France afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shewn yourselves worthy of all the blessings you inherit. By your councils and conduct, the Constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of Foreign and Domestic enemies; the honor of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe, has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honorable terms; but you have at the same time rendered it manifest to the world, that while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, nor the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the defence of their dearest interests.

A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my Heart. I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my Parliament, which best promote the true dignity and glory of my Crown, and the genuine happiness of my People.

The following truly alarming and awful warning to liars, profane swearers, and those who are in the habit of calling God to witness upon every trivial occasion, not only so, but also to a falsity, happened to one Mary Pitts, an old woman of more than 90 years of age, a pauper in Woodly work-house, Berkshire, who was just recovered from a fit of sickness: as she was rummaging a box belonging to another pauper, she was seen by a disinterested person, and the proprietor of the box being informed of it, challenged her with an impertinent curiosity; upon which a quarrel ensued, and a great deal of vulgar and profane language was interchanged; at length Mary Pitts, in the heat of her passion, wished *God might strike her dead*, if she had touched the box, which were the last words she uttered, for she immediately staggered backwards, fell on the floor, and died in a few minutes!

An organ has lately been finished for one of the chapels of the infant Duke of Parma. It has ten pair of bellows, and near 5000 pipes, and plays the music of 44 instruments, many of new invention. Among the former is the hunting horn, the violin, clarinet, &c. With the latter is the imitation of the human voice in the highest perfection. The bellows of this organ are moved by a water machine.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia)* July 9.

We learn from good authority that there will be no Indian treaty, and that the Commissioners on the part of the state have protested against the proceedings of the commissioners of the United States.—The misunderstanding which has prevailed from the commencement of the business, between those who acted for the general government and those who represented this state, is much to be lamented; but something of this nature has been very generally anticipated from the politics of one of our commissioners, whose influence over the others is not inconsiderable, and whose partiality for military parade and accomodating his friends, induced him to take a body guard with him, which not being perfectly consistent with continental arrangements, were not permitted to appear in that capacity on the treaty ground; and occasioned a spurness and seclusion on the General's part, which may perhaps be found to have been the cause of a cessation of public negociation, and prove the signal for Indian hostility.

NORFOLK, July 18

This day arrived the sloop Shepherdess, Capt. Dean, 18 days from St. Bartholomews, who informs that the islands of St. Vincents' and Grenada were entirely subdued; that Admiral Harvey, with a 98 gun ship, four 74's, and a large frigate, with 1200 troops, arrived there on the 27th June, in 30 days from Europe; they were momently expecting a large fleet with 10 000 men.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

Arrived here on Tuesday the bark Peggy, Capt. Lundt, from Amsterdam, with 150 passengers, farmers and mechanics.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 19.

On Friday last arrived here, Robert Liston, Esq; the British Minister—with his Lady—accompanied by Edward Thornton, his Secretary—Gabriel Wood, British Consul for this State—and Henry Murray Stewart, a son of the Earl of Bute. Yesterday they made an excursion to the Great Falls of the Potomack—To-day they are to proceed for Mount-Vernon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

The corps which marched under the orders of Rochambeau, Pagen and Toussaint, was composed of 300 troops of the line and 500 Africans intended against Cape Nichola; they have already rendered themselves masters of Bomparde, where they surrounded a corps of about 300 English horse, and made them prisoners; they pushed forwards, and attacked an advanced post near the Mole, supported by two pieces of artillery, which they took after having put to the sword the troops that guarded the post.

It is generally believed that ere long Cape Nichola Mole and the whole portion of St. Domingo possessed by the English, will fall into the hands of the Republicans for the enemy in those quarters are completely at variance amongst themselves.

The Chevalier Don Charles Martinez de Yrujo, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, to the United States, arrived here on Tuesday evening last.

July 22.

His Excellency Don Joseph De Judenes, late Minister from his Catholic Majesty, with his Lady and Family, left this city this morning for Newcastle, to embark for Spain on board the ship Governor Mifflin, John Dove, master. He was accompanied by his successor the Chevalier De Yrujo, and a number of other friends, who regret his departure and wish to show him that testimony of their respect.

NEW-YORK July 25.

Capt. Truet, of the schooner Hibernia, arrived on Saturday, in 18 days from Port-au-Prince, has favoured us with the following extraordinary account:

On the 30th of June, 1796, at 7 A. M. the Mercury, of New-York, Capt. Jessup, weighed for Port au Prince, in company with a number of transports, and his Majesty's frigate Success, commanded by Capt. Pigot. At 11 P. M. the frigate gave a signal for all to lay to. The Mercury hove to, two cable's length on the frigates quarter, at half past 1, A. M. the 1st of July, the frigate wore and run upon the Mercury; orders were then given by Capt. Pigot, to his men, to cut and bring on board every thing that they could lay their hands on; they cut away his jibb boom, spritsail yard, fore stay, jibb stay, foretopmast stay, unrove all the bowlines, cut stoppers, shark painter, and two strands off the best bower cable, and ordered his men to take the foretop sail and jibb to make them trowsers. At this time Capt. Jessup begged that they would cut as little as they could help; the wind was light, and they could clear the ship without cutting. Capt. Pigot ordered his men *to lay hold of that damn'd Yankee rascal and bring him on board*; which orders were obeyed.

As soon as the ship was cleared, Capt. Pigot asked for the *damn'd rascal*; the officer of the Mercury, Capt. Jessup said "I am the man;" Capt. Pigot asked what officer he was; the sailing master replied that he was the Capt. of the Mercury; he ordered three of the boatswain's mates to take the *Yankee rascal and give him a flogging!* which they began to do! Capt. Jessup made no kind of resistance, but begged they would have compassion upon him, no attention was paid to his cries, and he fainted under the blows he received. Capt. Pigot then appeared to be satisfied; and Captain Jessup having recovered his senses, some time after, asked Capt. Pigot for one of his sails, who replied—*You damned rascal if you say one word more, I will hawse you to the gang way and flog you to death!* and thereupon sent him on board his vessel again.

Capt. Jessup arrived at Port au Prince where he went before a jury of Surgeons and all the officers of the port, who all expressed their surprize and indignation on seeing his bruised body. He was taken with a vomiting of blood, which was at length stopped by the surgeons.—The gentlemen of that port allowed that it was the most unjustifiable cruelty and the greatest insult to the laws of nations they had ever heard of, that it should be published in all the American papers, and represented to the Executive of the United States, and a statement of the transaction sent to the British court. Capt. Truet of the schooner Hibernia, was an eye witness of every fact here stated.

Extract of a letter from Port au-Prince, dated July 5.

"We are informed, by way of St. Thomas's, that General Marquis de Bouille has taken possession of the island of St. Eustatia, with a regiment of emigrants, in the name of the King of Great-Britain."

July 29.

ALGERINE TREATY.

By the snow Pallas, arrived last evening from Cadiz, the TREATY ENTERED INTO WITH ALGIERS, we understand, has been received.

July 30.

Capt. Glad, of the Fair American, arrived last evening from Nantes, in 40 days, he informs that the last accounts received at Nantes were, that an action had taken place on the Rhine, in which the French were successful. Capt. Glad has brought papers, which are promised to be furnished to us this day.

ALBANY, July 25.

Intercourse with Canada.

Considerable quantities of European and India Goods, are daily landing from them, and passing through this city, from Montreal, Quebec, and other places in Lower Canada.

A free trade with Canada, which Mr. Jay's treaty guarantees, embraces two important objects of commercial advantage to the United States—the receiving from us large supplies of foreign goods which have paid the accustomed duties at our ports—and giving in return specie, furs, skins, and peltries. We already begin to feel these advantages.

BOSTON, July 30.

It is noticeable, that at the celebration here, the ladies have added their charms to the festive circles; and the happiest effects have been the consequence; as their presence has checked the progress of excess, and repressed those loose sentiments which flow too spontaneously in convivial hours—At Spangerfield, the first toast of the ladies, was, "Delicate sentiments to susceptible minds."

PROVIDENCE, July 30.

Communication.

"On Tuesday last Delegates from eight Towns, in the Counties of Providence and Bristol, assembled in Convention at the Town-House here, to take into consideration the Estimate lately adopted by the General Assembly. Daniel Mowry, Esq; was appointed Moderator and James Burrill, jun. Esq, secretary. The Convention engaged in the discussion of the subject of the new Estimate, and heard evidence and calculations from several Members and others. On the 27th the Convention appointed a Committee to draw up a statement of the manner in which the Estimate was taken, and of its errors and defects, and to make report at their adjournment. They then voted and approved of a letter to the several Towns not represented in the Convention, inviting them to send Delegates. After transacting some other business, the Convention adjourned to the 15th of August next. Through the whole there appeared in the Members great moderation, as well as unanimity of sentiment, with a deep conviction of the injustice of the Estimate, and a firm resolution to give it their opposition.—They manifested a disposition to avoid as much as possible all party animosity, and to maintain the peace and good order of the government."

NEWPORT, August 2.

Capt. Pierce, of the Schooner Delight, arrived at Philadelphia, in 10 Days from Porto Rico, brings Information that the Ship Mount Vernon, taken off the Delaware Capes by the Flying Fish, had arrived there; it was said the Governor of Porto Rico would not permit her to be condemned, till he had heard from the Owners in Philadelphia.

CONTRAST.—How much is Man the Creature of Circumstance and Situation!—In England in order to suppress, and, if possible, suffocate all Republican Principles, no political Question can be agitated in any Club or Society of more than 49 Persons.—And in France, in order to maintain Republican Principles, and shut out Monarchical Ones, no political Club, of more than 60 People, can assemble together.

MARRIED—At Boston, on Thursday Evening last, JAMES SCOTT Esq to Mrs HANCOCK, Wife of his late Excellency John Hancock, Esq

—At Albany, Mr. JOHN T. SPALDING, of Providence, to the amiable Miss ELIZA M'LELLAN, of that City.

—At Troy (State of New York) Mr. —— WHITE, Merchant, to Miss POLLY GARDNER, Daughter of Mr. George Gardner, of that Place,

—At New York, Capt. SAMUEL CURRY, to Miss SALLY BOWEN, Daughter, of Mr. Isaac Bowen, of Providence.

—In this Town, on the 21st Ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Trinity Church, WILLIAM CROOKE, Esq; to Miss MARY MALBONE, youngest Daughter of the late Francis Malbone, Esq.

—On Sunday Evening last, Capt. STEPHEN NORTHUM to Miss POLLY LANGLEY, Daughter of William Langley, Esq.

DIED]—At Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, of the Theatre, aged 32.

—Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS, late of the Boston Theatre.

—On the 10th Ult. at Cape Nichola Mole, Captain DUDLEY SALTONSTALL, of New-London, much lamented by a large Family and numerous Connections.

—At Providence, in an advanced Age, Mr. JOHN CARLILE, an industrious and useful Member of Society.

—Mr. JAMES H. OLNEY, Merchant, a Gentleman, highly and deservedly esteemed.

—In this Town, on the 23d Ult. after an Illness of several Years Continuance, which she meekly endured with the most entire Resignation and Patience, Miss SARAH GRELEA, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Grelea:—thus, "the righteous are taken away from the Evil to come."

—A few Days since, suddenly, Miss PHEBE SANDS, eldest Daughter of John Sands, Esq; of New Shoreham.

—On Saturday last, Miss DEBORAH TILLINGHAST, eldest Daughter of Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; in the 27th Year of her Age.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to let the following Deposition appear in your Mercury, that, if possible, every Citizen may be aroused with Resolution to prevent in future a British Crown from being supported at the Expence of the Blood of innocent Americans, and you will much oblige

A CUSTOMER.

I COLBORN PARKER, of New-London, in the State of Connecticut, Mariner, of lawful Age, do hereby testify and say:—That I was in the Month of April, A. D. 1793, with Six others, pressed out of the Ship Permula, belonging to New-York, by the Hussar, a British Frigate, of Thirty six Guns, commanded by Capt. George, where I found Five or Six Americans that were pressed before us, who were all compelled to do Duty equal to their own inlisted Men. I remained on board the Hussar about Eighteen Months, and was then put on board the Argonaut, another Frigate of the same Rate, where I remained about Eight or Ten Months, & was then put on board the Wiscaw, a Two and Thirty Gun Frigate, and remained on board the Wiscaw until about the first of January, 1795; and was then put on board a Snow called the Tile of Mire, of Sixteen Guns, which on the Twenty-sixth Day of March, 1795, came into Newport Harbour, and landed several Passengers from Halifax, to wit:—a Mr. Smith, Mrs. Belcher, Mrs. Brimer, and three other Ladies, and returned back to Halifax immediately; and I was again put on board the Hussar, where I remained until about Seven Weeks ago, when I and Two Men that belonged to Cape Cod, in the Night, swam from the Hussar, lying at Anchor in Halifax Harbour, at which Time we left Forty-three Americans on board said Hussar, who were also pressed, and compelled to do Duty as we were. At the Time I was in Newport Harbour, in the Snow, there were Six or Seven other Americans on board her. I was Three Years and Three Months kept in the British Service as aforesaid, and compelled to fight the French against my will.—While on board the Hussar, we took one French frigate of Two and Thirty Guns; and while on board the Argonaut, we took the Experiance of Twenty-eight Guns; there was about Sixteen or Eighteen Americans on board the Argonaut when I was on board, and on board the Wiscaw about a Dozen.

I was informed that there were a large Number of Americans on board the Thetis frigate, and I have Reason to believe there is more or less on board every Ship in Admiral's Murray's Squadron, even to the Amount of many Hundreds. I have never been able to get a Letter or any Information to any American that might by Chance come on board and return, or any other Way to give Notice of my being an American; for it is the general Rule, whenever a British Ship comes into any Harbour in the United States, to drive the Americans below, and place Centries over them, that an American is not allowed to speak a single Word.

COLBORN PARKER.

South Kingstown, July 27, 1796.

Washington ss. At South-Kingston on this 27th of July 1796. Personally came, the above named Colborn Parker, *and made solemn Oath to the Truth of the above Deposition, by him subscribed, before me,*

CYRUS FRENCH, *Justice Peace.*

To the FREEMEN of the STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

HAVING been informed by some of my Friends, that they intended to nominate me for a Representative, from this State, to the 5th Congress of the United States; I take this public Method of thanking them, and the Rest of my Fellow Citizens, for their very generous Support and Confidence heretofore, and to acquaint them, that I decline being a Candidate for that Office at the ensuing Election.

FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 1st August, 1796.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq; One of our Representatives to the Congress of the United States, having declined being in Nomination, at the ensuing Election—

Mr Christopher Grant Champlin,

of Newport, is recommended as a Candidate for that Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 1.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Wealthy, Bray,	Machias
—— Lilly, Woodman,	Nantucket
—— Good Intent, Luther,	Dighton
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
—— Polly, Irish,	Bermuda Hundred
Schooner Betsy, Miles,	New-York
—— Joy, Smith,	Boston
Brig Success, Barker,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	Ditto
—— Two Peters, Chase,	Ditto
—— Wealthy, Bray,	Penobscot

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality. *Aug. 1.*

John & Latham Thurston,

HATTERS,

Beg Leave to inform their Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT they carry on the HATTING Business, in all its Branches, in the Shop of Mr. JAMES ANTHONY, on the Long-Wharf, a small Distance from the Brick Market—Where they make and sell Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver and Castor HATS.—Those who may please to employ them, in the Line of their Business, may depend on having their Hats of the best Quality, and as cheap as can be afforded.

Newport, August 1, 1796

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's Wharf,

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, a small Red Morocco PENCIL BOOK, nearly filled with Memorandums and Charges—Whoever has it, and will return it to the Printer, or CONSTANT TABER, shall be well rewarded.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

On Wednesday Evening, August 3, 1796,

Will be presented,

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

PART I.

A new Pantomimical Ballet DANCE, called the

BIRD CATCHER.

Bird Catcher,	Mr. Durang,
1st Sportsman,	Mr. Hallam,
2d Sportsman,	Mr. Tompkins,
3d Sportsman,	Mr. Roberts,
Huntresses,	Mrs. Durang and Mrs. Tompkins,
And Carlotta,	Madame Gardie.

PART II.—The Evening's Entertainment will be preceded by surprizing Equilibriums, by Mr. DURANG, on the

SLACK WIRE.

PART III.—A HORNPIPE—by Mr. DURANG.

PART IV.—The favourite Comic SONG, called,

A Dish of all Sorts—or, *Every Man to his own Tavern,*

By Mr. DURANG.

PART V.—A grand Pantomime Entertainment, called,

The BIRTH of HARLEQUIN;

OR THE

WITCHES AT THEIR NIGHT WORKS.

In the Course of the Pantomime will be a Witches BROOM DANCE—An Allrisco DANCE, &c. &c.

Harlequin,	Mr. Durang,
Don Feroio Pantaloone,	Mr. Roberts,
Dunderpate Dismal,	Mr. Tompkins,
Doctor,	Mr. Hallam,
Witches, by the Company.	
Airy Spirit,	Mrs. Tompkins,
Goddess of Liberty,	Mrs. Durang,
And Columbine,	Madame Gardie.

The last, representing a Picturesque Transparent Scene—of the Temple of Liberty.

PART VI.—The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a new Exhibition in Transparency, called,

LES GRANDES OMBRES.

In Grotesque Character. 1st. The Scene of the Doctor and Landlady.—2d. The Barber and Cobler.—3d. The celebrated Tooth-Drawer.—4th. The Glutton.—With a Variety of Things too tedious to insert.

☞ Tickets, and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box-Office, under the Theatre, from Ten o'Clock 'till One, and from Three all the Evening, on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Curtain drawn up exactly at Eight o'Clock.

Boxes 6s. Pit 3s. and Gallery 2s. 6d.

Thomas Berkenhead,

Lately from Liverpool, England,

PROPOSES teaching in this Town, the Organ, Harpsichord, and Forte Piano.—Such Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed in playing on the above Instruments, will be waited on, by addressing a Line to him at his Lodgings at Mr. John Howard's in the lower Part of the Town.

He also copies Music, and repairs and tunes Instruments in the best Manner.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

WAS Stolen, Yesterday, out of the House of the Subscriber, a *Silver* TANKARD, the Weight 25 Ounces scratched on the Bottom, marked on the Handle M. A. on the Front of it is a Coat of Arms of Three Scollup Shells, and a Star in the Centre of them, and One Scollup Shell on the Top, and marked I. A. underneath the Arms, in large Letters; on the Bottom of it, is marked JOSIAH ARNOLD, at length, in Italic.—Silver Smiths and others, if it should be offered for Sale, are requested to stop the same; and whoever will secure the Thief, so that the Tankard shall be recovered again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SANFORD ARNOLD.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

WANTED a Servant, that can Cook and Wash, to whom liberal Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.—None need apply, that cannot be well recommended.

Newport, August 1, '96.

All Persons having any Demands

on the Estate of Col. DANIEL DUNHAM, formerly of this Town, but late of Great-Barrington (Massachusetts) deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, or in his Absence to Mr. Robert Dunham; and those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment as soon as possible, to

BENAJAH DUNHAM, *Administrator.*

Newport, August 1, 1796.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of East-Greenwich, on the 28th Day of May last, appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of THOMAS FRY Esq; late of said East-Greenwich deceased, represented Insolvent.—All Persons therefore having Claims or Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us, within Nine Months from the above Date, being the Time allowed said Commissioners to make Report.

ANDREW BOYD, } Commissioners
JONATHAN SALISBURY, }

East Greenwich, June 4, 1796.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

OF all the things beneath the ſun,
To love's the greateſt curſe;
If one's deny'd, then he's undone;
If not, 'tis ten times worſe.

Poor Adam, by his wife, 'tis known,
Was trick'd ſome years ago;
But Adam was not trick'd alone,
For all his ſons are ſo.

Lover's, the ſtrangeſt fools are made,
When they their nymph's purſue,
Which they will ne'er believe, 'till wedy
But then, alas! 'tis true.

They beg, they pray, and they adore,
'Till weary'd out of life;
And pray, what's all this trouble for?
Why truly, for a wife.

How odd a thing's a whining lot,
Who ſighs on greateſt need,
For that, which ſoon as ever got,
Does make him ſigh indeed.

Each maid's an angel, whilſt ſhe's woo'd,
But when the wooing's done,
The wife, inſtead of fleſh and blood,
Proves nothing but a bone.

Ills more or leſs, in human life,
No mortal man can ſhun;
But when a man has got a wife,
He has them all in one.

The liver of Prometheus
A gnawing vulture fed,
A fable, that the thing was thus,
The poor old man was wed.

A wife, all men of learning know,
Was Tantalus's curſe;
The apples which did tempt him ſo,
Were nought but a divorce.

Let no fool dream, that to his ſhare
A better wife will fall;
They're all the ſame, faith to a hair,
For they are women all.

More joys a glaſs of wine does give,
(Wife take him that gainſays,)
Than all the daughters ſprung from Eve
E'er gave in all their days.

But come, to lovers here's a glaſs,
God wot, they need no curſe;
Each wiſhes he may wed his laſs—
No ſoul can wiſh him worſe.

INSCRIPTION,

On the collar of Mr. Pitt's faithful Sheepbiter, of Holwood, in Kent.

"Bow! wow! look about ye, all fleſh in ſheep's cloaths,
"I'm the *Miniſters* CUR, though my name be not Ross;
"For I follow his ways like a ſheep biting glutton,
"Strip you firſt of your *fleece*—then fall foul of your *Mutton!*"

It is SWEET! It is CHARMING! It is BEAUTIFUL!

THE words *ſweet*, *charming*, and *beautiful*, are of peculiar uſe in the ſublimely vague dialect of ſentiment, for by having no meaning at all in their application, they may be made to mean any thing.

Narciſſa had juſt returned from her evening ramble, when, to be ſure, ſhe had had a *charming* walk, the moon ſhone *ſweetly*, and it was a *beautiful* night.

Moll had beat the dog till ſhe had raiſed the whole family with his howlings. When inquiry was made, what the difficulty was? Behold! the ſaucy brute had ſpilt a *beautiful* pail of twill.

Goody Truckle, if ſhe could have walked on three now, half as well as ſhe could once on two, would have taken Goody Trott down cellar, to have ſhewn her a *charming* barrel of pork.

It was expected the ſpeckled pullet would lay two eggs a day, becauſe Johnny had built a *ſweet* hen-rooſt.

A connoiſſeur only could have underſtood the following:

Says Ned to Jack, don't you think this Miſs Snip a *charming little toad?*—Not ſo very agreeable neither, ſays Jack. You miſtake brother, ſays Ned, ſhe dreſſes *ſweetly*, her form is *charming*, and ſhe ſings *beautifully*.

Strangers ſometimes make groſs miſtakes.

Monſieur had been in the country but a little time; but by cloſe application had acquired a good grammatical knowledge of our language. He had, by his own inquiries, and the aſſiſtance of his inſtructor, found out that the epithet *ſweet*, had reference to the *ſmell* or *taſte*, *charming* to ſomething *vocal*, and *beautiful* to ſome *viſible* object; that it was therefore proper to ſay a *ſweet taſte*, or a *ſweet ſavor*, a *charming ſinger*, a *beautiful proſpect*, or a *beautiful woman*.—With all this information however, he was entirely unacquainted with the more faſhionable application of theſe terms, which alone can apologize for the following blunder:

His landlady, among other ſpecimens of her economy, was one day expatiating on her frugality in having fatted a hog by the *ſlops* and *crumbs* of her own ſaving, and concluded this panegyric by declaring that it was a *beautiful* hog.—Monſieur told her that he had been in the country but a little time, had ſeen but a few of its curioſities, and that it would make him very happy to ſee her beautiful hog. Upon the approach of his benefactor to the yard, this paragon of uglineſs, diſſonance, and ſtench, accoſted her with his uſual *melody*, which however, at this time, hunger had made more *ſonorous* than ever.—There Monſieur, ſays madam, is not this a *beautiful* hog? Why, madam, ſays he, with a little amazement, I have ſeen hogs look very much like him before; do you call him handſome? But, Monſieur, is it not a *charming* hog; Upon my honour, madam, he does make a *gruat* exactly like our hogs. But ſay, Monſieur, ſays madam, is it not a *ſweet* hog? Sweet! he may *taſte* very well; but by Gar he does *ſmell* juſt like our hogs in France.

The Proprietors of the Two Hundred additional Shares in the Rhode-Island Bridge are hereby notified, that the Directors have ordered an Aſſeſſment thereon of Twenty-five Dollars per Share, payable to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the Fifth Day of Auguſt next.

SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 18, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

July 5, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box.

He has alſo for Sale, at his Shop, oppoſite Mr. Philip Robinſon's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Beſt London Porter,
Rum,
Hyſon Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Which will be Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N. B. Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH, and FLAX-SEED, at a generous Price, will be taken in Pay, equal to Caſh.

Newport, May 16, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in the South-Weſt Part of East-Greenwich, containing 220 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Crib, thereon; alſo an excellent young Orchard of grafted Fruit, and is well wooded and watered.——The above will be ſold cheap for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.—For further Particulars inquire of ISAAC CARR, on the Premiſes.

Who has likewiſe for Sale a Lot of LAND in North-Kingſtown, about Two Miles diſtant from thence, containing 20 Acres. Part of which is Wood and the other Plowland.

July 16, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of Freſh GOODS.

Which he will diſpoſe of, at his uſual low Rate, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames Street, directly oppoſite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

ALL Perſons who have Claims againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby notified to preſent the ſame; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Painter's Colours.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old eſtabliſhed MEDICINE STORE, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-ſtreet,

To their large and general Aſſortment of

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

Which they ſell on liberal Terms and Credit, Wholeſale and Retail, have juſt added an Aſſortment of

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Conſiſting of

White Lead,	Roſe, or Dutch Pink,
Spaniſh Brown,	Beſt Drop Lake,
Spaniſh White,	Reeves's Patent Colours in
Verdigreaſe,	Boxes,
Vermilion,	Camel's Hair-Pencils aſ-
Pruſſian Blue, fine,	ſorted,
N° 1	Alſo, a few Boxes of vege-
Naples Yellow,	table French *Rouge.*

An Aſſortment, as uſual, of beſt SPICES, viz.

Caſſia,	Mace, &c.
True Cinnamon,	Freſh Flaſk Florence Oil, per
Cloves,	Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity.
Nutmegs,	

Newport, July 5, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Caſk of POWDER.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWMAN *and Mr.* LANGLEY's *Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the Ferry-Wharf,*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, juſt imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN-BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has alſo to ſell, on COMMISSION, PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the ſhorteſt Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-ſtreet, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for Caſh. And ſundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.